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Eggs—Sale of Cold Storage or Preserved. (Chap. 105, Act May 26, 1913.)

SECTION 1. Every person, firm, or corporation who shall sell or offer for sale any eggs which have been preserved by any artificial process, or which have been kept in storage for more than 15 days, in any place where the temperature is reduced by means of chemicals or other agents, or which have been incubated for 24 hours or more, shall affix to the package or receptacle containing such eggs, and the package or receptacle in which they are delivered, conspicuously displayed with such eggs a label or placard bearing in plain letters not less than 1 inch in height, the words, "cold storage eggs," or "preserved eggs," or "incubated eggs," as the case may be.

SEC. 2. No eggs shall be brought into this State that have been held in cold storage or preserved by any process, or incubated, unless the package containing said eggs shall be marked or labeled in accordance with the provisions of this act.

SEC. 3. Any person who shall fail to comply with the provisions of this act, or who shall knowingly misrepresent the condition or quality of any eggs which have been kept in cold storage, preserved, or incubated, shall be fined not more than \$25.

SEC. 4. The dairy and food commissioners shall have the same powers with respect to the detection and prosecution of any unlawful sales of cold-storage, preserved, or incubated eggs under the provisions of this act as are now conferred upon him with reference to the sale of butter, vinegar, or other food products.

Water—License Required for Bottling and Selling. (Chap. 126, Act May 27, 1913.)

SECTION 1. Before any person shall engage in the business of bottling and selling spring water or other drinking water he shall apply to the State board of health for a license stating the location of the spring or other source from which water is to be taken and sold, and the location of the premises where such business is to be conducted. Said board shall cause an examination of the water to be made, and if it finds the same to be free from contamination and the premises where bottling is to be done in a sanitary condition, with the proper facilities for cleansing and sterilizing all bottles to be filled, it may grant a license for one year to the person making such application upon payment of a license fee of \$10. Such license may be renewed annually upon payment of said fee. Said board may revoke such license at any time that examination shows the water to be sold by any licensee to be polluted, or the premises where the business of bottling is carried on to be in an insanitary condition.

SEC. 2. All license fees collected by the State board of health under the provisions of this act shall be paid to the State treasurer annually.

SEC. 3. The sum of \$1,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated to defray the expense of the inspecting and licensing provided for in this act, and the comptroller is hereby directed to draw his order on the treasurer for the amount of such expense on vouchers approved by the secretary of the State board of health.

SEC. 4. No person shall place any offal, garbage, kerosene, or other foul substance in any bottle, jar, or cask used as a receptacle for drinking water.

SEC. 5. Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this act shall be fined not more than \$100, or imprisoned not more than 30 days, or both.

Mosquitoes—Prevention of Breeding of. (Chap. 143, Act May 29, 1913.)

SECTION 1. Any accumulation of water in which mosquitoes are breeding is hereby declared to be a public nuisance.

SEC. 2. When it has been brought to the attention of a health officer or board of health, through the complaint of any citizen, or when discovered by any inspector or agent of said health officer or board of health, that rain-water barrels, tin cans, bottles, or other receptacles, or pools near human habitations are breeding mosquitoes, it shall be the duty of said health officer or board of health to investigate and to cause